

UNDESCRIBED SPECIES OF CRANE-FLIES FROM
THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS (TIPULIDAE,
DIPTERA), V*

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The preceding part under this general title was published in the JOURNAL OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 67: 223-235. Virtually all of the species here considered were taken in the western Himalayas, in Kumaon, Uttar Pradesh, India, by Dr. Fernand Schmid, to whom my sincere thanks are given for this cooperation. A few other species or records are acknowledged in the text. Types of the novelties are in my private collection of crane-flies.

Neolimnophila bifusca new species

Size medium (wing of male 7 mm.); general coloration of head and thorax gray, the praescutum with four poorly indicated brown stripes; wings whitish subhyaline, suffused with brown in the costal field and over the basal half of cell *Cu*; macrotrichia of veins sparse, lacking on *Sc* and R_{2+3+4} ; vein R_2 shortly beyond the fork of R_{2+3+4} ; male hypopygium with two subbasal spines on the basistyle, slender and only slightly unequal in size.

MALE. Length about 6 mm.; wing 7 mm.

Rostrum and palpi black. Antenna black throughout. Head gray; anterior vertex broad.

Pronotum gray. Mesonotal praescutum gray, clearer laterally, with four poorly indicated brown stripes, the intermediate pair more widely separated behind; posterior sclerites of notum gray, the scutal lobes vaguely patterned with brown. Pleura gray. Halteres pale yellow. Legs with coxae yellow, the bases of the fore and middle pairs slightly darkened; trochanters yellow; remainder of legs brownish black, the femoral bases a little paler. Wings whitish subhyaline, cells *C* and *Sc* and the basal half of cell *Cu* weakly infuscated; veins yellow, a little darker in the clouded parts. Veins R_3 , R_4 , distal section of R_5 and all outer branches of *M* with sparse but long macrotrichia, these lacking on *Sc*, R_{2+3+4} , *Rs* and the Anal veins. Venation: Sc_1 ending shortly beyond the fork of *Rs*, Sc_2 near its tip; R_2 shortly beyond the fork, leaving a short element R_{2+3} ; cell M_1 about two-thirds its petiole; cell 1st M_2 long and narrow; *m-cu* about one-half its length beyond the fork of *M*.

* Contribution from the Entomological Laboratory, University of Massachusetts.

Abdomen dark brown. Male hypopygium with two strong spines near base of the basistyle, longer and more slender than in some allied species; outer spine only a trifle shorter and smaller than the inner one.

Holotype, ♂, Gangrea, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 7500–10,000 feet, June 15, 1958 (Schmid).

Neolimnophila bifusca is quite distinct from *N. genitalis* (Brunetti) in the patterned wings. In the latter feature it agrees more closely with other central Asian species, as *N. fuscinervis* Edwards and *N. picturata* Alexander, differing in the wing pattern and trichiation. It is certain that important characters are available in the vein trichiation in this genus.

Crypteria basistylata new species

Size small (wing 5.5 mm. or less); thorax uniformly light yellow, abdomen brownish black, basal sternites obscure yellow; halteres and legs white or pale yellow; wings milky white, veins basad of cord very pale; male hypopygium with the basistyles very long, arcuated or bent at near midlength; dististyles terminal, very small, the outer with appressed teeth on margin before the long terminal spine.

MALE. Length about 3–3.5 mm.; wing 5–5.5 mm.

Rostrum brownish yellow; palpi brown. Antennae short; scape obscure yellow, remainder of organ dark brown to brownish black; fusion segment elongate, involving five segments, without constrictions or incomplete subsegments. Head light gray; anterior vertex broad.

Pronotum slightly infuscated above. Mesothorax uniformly light yellow; vestiture of pronotum and praescutum long but very sparse. Halteres long, white. Legs very pale yellow, outer tarsal segments darker. Wings milky white; most veins beyond cord weakly darkened, the remainder concolorous with the ground and scarcely visible in balsam slide mounts. Microtrichia of cells exceedingly reduced in size, visible only under very high magnification; long but sparse macrotrichia on several veins beyond cord, including R_3 , R_4 , R_5 , all outer medial branches and the distal section of Cu_1 . Venation: Sc_1 ending about opposite or beyond two-thirds the length of R_{2+3+4} ; R_{2+3} arcuated, closely approaching R_1 , as in the genus; basal section of R_5 shortened in some specimens, in cases $r-m$ before the fork of Rs ; cell M_1 subequal to or longer than its petiole; $m-cu$ at or close to fork of M ; vein $2nd A$ relatively short, ending about opposite the origin of Rs .

Abdominal tergites and hypopygium brownish black; basal sternites obscure yellow, outer segments darkened. Male hypopygium with the basistyle very long, strongly bent to weakly hinged at near midlength. Dististyles terminal, very small in comparison with the basistyle; outer style slender, only slightly arcuated, terminating in a long straight point, the outer surface with appressed spines, the outer one longer and more conspicuous; inner style pale, arcuated, the apex slightly bilobed, with delicate setulae and fewer scattered punctures. Phallosome small and simple; gonapophyses appearing as simple slender black rods, narrowed to acute tips, in slide mounts decussate across the midline.

Holotype, ♂, Tapoban, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 7300 feet, August 2, 1958 (Schmid). Allotopotype, ♀, pinned with type. Paratopotypes, 2 ♂♂; paratypes, ♂♀, Dakwani, Pauri Garhwal, 9300–11,000 feet, August 5, 1958; ♂, Kulara, Pauri Garhwal, 12,000 feet, August 4, 1958 (Schmid); ♂, Yadang, Sikkim, 10,600 feet, June 9, 1959, in *Rhododendron* area (Schmid).

The only previously described regional species is *Crypteria claripennis* (Brunetti), described from the northeast Indian frontier, quite distinct from the present fly in the coloration of the body and legs. Edwards later examined typical material and reported *claripennis* as being very close to the genotype, *C. limnophiloides* Bergroth, of northern Europe. The present fly and the one next described are more nearly allied, differing very evidently in the structure of the male hypopygia. The great reduction in size to virtual loss of the wing microtrichia in the present fly is noteworthy.

Crypteria haploa new species

Size medium (wing of male to 7 mm.); general coloration of thorax yellow, praescutum with ill-defined slightly darker stripes; antennae brownish black; wings whitish subhyaline, the veins comprising the cord slightly darker; male hypopygium with the basistyle relatively short and stout, bearing strong apical and basal lobes, the latter with three powerful bristles; two dististyles, the outer blackened, scabrous; gonapophyses appearing as smooth blackened horns.

MALE. Length about 4.5–5 mm.; wing 6.5–7 mm.; antenna about 1.1–1.2 mm.

FEMALE. Length about 6 mm.; wing 6 mm.

Rostrum testaceous yellow, palpi dark brown. Antennae brownish black; fusion segment involving six segments; outer segments longer than their verticils. Head light gray; anterior vertex very broad.

Pronotum brown. Mesonotal praescutum obscure yellow with ill-defined slightly darker stripes; scutal lobes similarly weakly darkened; posterior sclerites of notum and the pleura clear light yellow. Halteres elongate, pale yellow. Legs with coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of legs obscure yellow, the outer tarsal segments passing into black. Wings whitish subhyaline, very difficult to see in balsam mounts; veins pale yellow, those comprising the cord infuscated and more evident; in the Sikkim paratype, the ground color slightly darker. Microtrichia of membrane very small but evident under high power. Scattered macrotrichia on veins beyond cord; sparse scattered trichia on outer ends of veins *M*, *Cu* and the Anals. Venation: Veins R_1 and R_{2+3} approximately narrowing cell R_1 , as in the genus; cell M_1 longer than its petiole; *m-cu* close to fork of *M*; vein 2nd *A* of moderate length, ending shortly beyond the level of origin of *Rs*.

Basal abdominal segments light brown, terminal segment black. Male

hypopygium with the basistyle relatively short and stout, bearing a large apical lobe that is provided with long yellow bristles; a second smaller lobe on mesal face at base, narrowed outwardly, its apex directed caudad, the margin with three powerful fasciculate bristles additional to normal setulae and smaller setae. Two dististyles, an outer straight blackened blade that narrows to an acute point, its surface microscopically scabrous; inner style larger, flattened, produced into a slender point. Phallosome small, including the small triangular aedeagus and larger paired smooth black gonapophyses.

Holotype, ♂, Kulara, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 12,000 feet, August 3, 1958 (Schmid). Allotopotype, ♀, pinned with type. Paratopotypes, ♂♀, with the types; paratypes, 2 ♂♂, Dakwani, Pauri Garhwal, 7300–11,000 feet, August 5, 1958; ♂, Tapoban, Pauri Garhwal, 7300 feet, August 2, 1958; ♂, Thomphyak, Sikkim, 12,800 feet, May 29, 1959 (Schmid).

The most similar related species is *Crypteria basistylata* new species, from the same general area of the Himalayas, readily told by the quite different male hypopygium.

Trentepohlia (Mongoma) argopoda new species

Size medium (wing of male about 6 mm.); general coloration of mesonotal praescutum light brown, posterior sclerites and pleura brownish yellow; legs light brown, tips of tibiae and the tarsi snowy white; fore and middle femora with sparse small spinoid setae; wings tinged with gray; cell 1st M_2 of moderate size, not exceeding the distal section of vein M_3 .

MALE. Length about 5–5.2 mm.; wing 5.8–6 mm.

FEMALE. Length about 5.5–6 mm.; wing 6–6.6 mm.

Rostrum brown; maxillary palpi brownish black, mouthparts yellow. Antennae brownish black; flagellar segments long-oval, exceeding the verticils. Head brownish black, carinate; anterior vertex narrow.

Cervical sclerites and pronotum dark brown medially, paler on sides. Mesonotal praescutum light brown, only slightly darker medially; scutal lobes light brown, the central area yellowed; posterior sclerites of notum obscure brownish yellow. Pleura yellow to brownish yellow. Halteres with stem dirty white, narrowly yellowed at base, knob infuscated. Legs with coxae and trochanters testaceous yellow; femora and tibiae light brown, the latter paling outwardly to snowy white, on the posterior legs including about the distal fifth or sixth; tarsi snowy white; fore and middle femora near bases with a few small erect spinoid setae, lacking on posterior legs; a conspicuous black seta at tip of posterior tibia; a grouping of darkened suberect setae at proximal end of posterior basitarsus, less conspicuous on the middle legs. Wings tinged with gray, stigma small, barely indicated; veins brown. Very sparse scattered trichia on distal section of vein R_5 . Venation: R_2 at or shortly before the fork; cell 1st M_2 of moderate length,

subequal to or shorter than the distal section of M_3 ; apical fusion of veins Cu_1 and $1st A$ short to punctiform.

Abdominal tergites and hypopygium brown; basal sternites light yellow, at about midlength of abdomen in male passing into brown, in female, sternites more extensively yellow.

Holotype, ♂, Gwaldani, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 6000–6400 feet, August 26, 1958 (Schmid). Allotopotype, ♀, pinned with type. Paratopotypes, 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, August 24–26, 1958; paratype ♀, Tarak Tal, Pauri Garhwal, 7940 feet, August 14, 1958 (Schmid).

The nearest regional ally is *Trentepohlia (Mongoma) bombayensis* Edwards, from lowland west India, which has the tips of the tibiae and the tarsi pale but not whitened and with cell $1st M_2$ elongate.

***Trentepohlia (Mongoma) horiana* new species**

Size large (wing of female over 8 mm.); general coloration pale yellow to yellowish brown, unpatterned; halteres and legs yellow throughout; vein: Cu_1 and $1st A$ narrowly separated at wing margin.

FEMALE. Length 9–11 mm.; wing about 8.2–9 mm.

Rostrum and palpi brownish yellow. Antennae relatively long, if extended backward reaching to beyond the wing root, brownish yellow flagellar segments subcylindrical, longer than the verticils. Front and orbit light gray, vertex brown.

Mesonotum almost uniform pale yellowish brown to yellow, the praescutum unpatterned, pleura somewhat clearer yellow. Halteres yellow. Legs yellow throughout. Wings subhyaline; veins yellow, faintly distinguishable against the ground. Veins beyond cord with abundant macrotrichia. Venation Vein R_2 connecting with R_{3+4} at the fork or on vein R_3 immediately beyond base to form a very short vertical element R_{2+3} ; cell $1st M_2$ relatively large about equal to vein M_4 ; veins Cu_1 and $1st A$ narrowly separated on wing margin; cell $2nd A$ very broad.

Abdomen pale yellow to light brown, in the latter case the color presumably abnormally darkened. Ovipositor with the cerci long and slender gently upcurved.

Holotype, ♀, about Hurst Cottage, Bakrota Hill, Dalhousie Punjab, Pakistan, Station M, 7000 feet, May–June 1927 (S. L. Hora), at light; in collection of Zoological Survey of India Paratypes, 2 ♀♀, Khumyara, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 4300–5000 feet, May 4, 1958 (Schmid).

Named in honor of the collector, Dr. Sunder Lal Hora, distinguished former Director of the Indian Museum. The closest relative is the much smaller *Trentepohlia (Mongoma) flava* (Bru

netti), which has cell *Cu* of the wings even more widely open at the margin. It is further told by the darkened femoral tips and by the reduction in number of macrotrichia of the wing veins.

Trentepohlia (Mongoma) varipes new species

Size relatively large (wing of male 9 mm.); general coloration of entire body yellow; mouthparts, antennae and halteres yellow; legs with femora yellow, tips conspicuously blackened, tibiae dark brown, tarsi brownish black; wings yellow, the costal region and stigma more saturated yellow; apical fusion of veins Cu_1 and 1st *A* very short.

MALE. Length about 10 mm.; wing 9 mm.

Rostrum and palpi pale yellow. Antennae light yellow, the outer flagellar segments a trifle darker; flagellar segments subcylindrical, exceeding the verticils in length, outer segments progressively lengthened. Head yellow.

Thorax yellow throughout. Halteres yellow. Legs with the coxae and trochanters pale yellow; femora yellow, tips conspicuously blackened, the amount subequal on all legs, on posterior pair including about the outer tenth; tibiae dark brown, darker outwardly; tarsi brownish black. Wings yellow, the costal region and stigma more saturated yellow; veins deeper yellow. No macrotrichia on *Rs* or basal half of R_{2+3+4} ; macrotrichia on R_4 , R_5 and distal section of M_{1+2} . Venation: Basal section of R_5 short, subequal to basal section of M_{1+2} ; R_2 at fork of R_{3+4} ; R_3 faint; *m-cu* at fork of *M*; apical fusion of veins Cu_1 and 1st *A* very short.

Abdomen fulvous yellow, including the hypopygium, sternites somewhat clearer yellow.

Holotype, ♂, Gawana, Teri Garhwal, Kumaon, 6020 feet, May 24, 1958 (Schmid).

Trentepohlia (Mongoma) varipes is quite distinct from all other generally similar regional species in the striking pattern of the legs. The closest allies include *T. (M.) butleri* Alexander, *T. (M.) kempi* (Brunetti) and *T. (M.) splendida* (Brunetti).

Trentepohlia (Trentepohlia) camillerii new species

Size small (wing of male 5 mm.); head and thoracic dorsum yellow, pleura darkened dorsally, forming a broad stripe that is continued backward onto the postnotum; antennal flagellum and legs yellow; knobs of halteres infuscated; wings whitened, with three irregular brown crossbands, the outer two variegated by large ground areas; abdominal segments pale, more darkened basally, subterminal segments dark brown, hypopygium yellow.

MALE... Length about 4.8 mm.; wing 5 mm.

Rostrum yellow, palpi black. Antennae with scape and pedicel brown, flagellum yellow; flagellar segments elongate-subcylindrical, with short verticils. Head light yellow in front, more brownish yellow on posterior vertex and genae.

Cervical region darkened. Pronotum and mesonotum light yellow, un-

patterned. Pleura light yellow, with a broad brown dorsal stripe, widened behind, passing beneath the halteres onto the postnotum. Halteres with stem light yellow, knob infuscated. Legs light yellow. Wings with the ground whitened, the base and costal region light yellow; a conspicuous brown pattern, arranged chiefly as three bands that are separated by broad complete ground areas; basal band narrow, postarcular, crossing the wing from *C* to tip of vein *2nd A*; second band broad, extending from origin of *Rs* to fork of *Sc*, paler behind but reaching the posterior border in the outer third of cell *1st A*, interrupted by large quadrate ground areas in cell *R*₁ beyond origin of *Rs* and near outer ends of cells *R*, *M* and *Cu*; outer band slightly more extensive, extending from the outer forks to before the wing tip, interrupted by ground areas in cells *R*₃, *R*₄, *R*₅ and *M*₂; wing tip pale; veins in the interspace pale yellow and inconspicuous, darker in the patterned areas, especially the outer section of vein *R*₅. Venation: Basal section of *M*₁₊₂ subequal in length to distal section of vein *M*; cell *R*₅ about four times its petiole; apical fusion of *Cu*₁ and *1st A* relatively extensive, about one-third *m-cu*.

Holotype, ♂, Saint Marys College, Kurseong, Darjeeling District, West Bengal, India, 5455 feet, September 5, 1958, at light (Camilleri).

I am pleased to name this attractive fly for Father Aloysius Camilleri, S.J., to whom we are indebted for several interesting Tipulidae from the vicinity of Kurseong. The most similar regional species include *Trentepohlia* (*Trentepohlia*) *bellipennis* Alexander, *T. (T.) ornatipennis* Brunetti, and *T. (T.) suavis* Alexander, all readily distinguished among themselves by the nature of the wing pattern. The present fly has the ground interspaces broader than in the other species, subequal in area to the darkened bands.

***Teucholabis* (*Teucholabis*) *diversipes* new species**

General coloration of body purplish black, polished; rostrum long; knobs of halteres yellow; all legs differing in color, fore femora chiefly black, midfemora entirely yellow, posterior femora yellow, the tip narrowly black; wings tinged with yellow, very restrictedly patterned with brown, including the darker stigma; *Sc* long; ovipositor with basal shield yellowed, cerci long and slender.

FEMALE. Length about 7 mm.; wing 6.8 mm.

Rostrum black, elongate, only a little shorter than the remainder of head; palpi black. Antennae with basal segments brownish yellow, flagellum light brown, the outer segments darker; segments oval, shorter than the verticils. Head black.

Cervical region and extreme anterior end of the pronotal scutum blackened, the remainder of pronotal scutum yellow, scutellum and pretergites black. Mesonotum polished black, with vague purplish reflections; scutellum

light yellow. Pleura polished black, with purplish reflections, dorso-pleural membrane more yellowed. Halteres with stem blackened, knob yellow. Legs with all coxae and trochanters yellow; remainder of all legs differently patterned; fore femora black, its proximal third yellow, tibiae brownish black, tarsi black, the proximal third of basitarsi brownish yellow; middle femora and tibiae entirely yellow, basitarsus yellow, the tip narrowly blackened, remainder of tarsi black; posterior femora light yellow with about the outer fifth abruptly black, tibiae yellow, the base narrowly blackened, tarsi brownish yellow, outer segments broken but presumably blackened. Wings tinged with yellow, costal region clearer yellow, especially at near midlength of wing; a restricted brown pattern, including the darker elongate stigma and a narrow seam over the anterior cord; cells R_3 to Cu vaguely washed with light brown; veins brown, darker along cord, light yellow in the brightened costal field. Veins of outer two-thirds of wing with abundant macrotrichia, including most of Rs , outer two-thirds of $1st A$ and virtually all of $2nd A$; M with the trichia very small, widely separated on basal half of vein. Venation: Sc long, Sc_1 ending about opposite two-thirds Rs , Sc_2 at near one-fourth the length of this vein; R_2 subequal to R_{2+3+4} ; cells $1st M_2$ and $2nd M_2$ subequal in length; $m-cu$ about one-third its length beyond the fork of M .

Abdomen black. Ovipositor with the basal shield yellowed; cerci long and slender, brown.

Holotype, ♀, Binaik Chatti, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 7000–7500 feet, June 16, 1958 (Schmid).

Teucholabis (*Teucholabis*) *diversipes* is most similar to *T. (T.) assamensis* Brunetti, differing evidently in the coloration of the wings and legs.

Rhabdomastix (**Rhabdomastix**) **himalayensis** new species

Size large (wing of male about 7 mm.); antennae of male very long, exceeding three times the body or wing; general coloration of thorax dark grayish brown; femora obscure yellow, narrowly darkened at tips; wings very weakly darkened, unpatterned except for the darker brown stigma; veins unusually glabrous; Sc long, Anal cells very broad; male hypopygium with the interbase elongate, narrowed very gradually into a hairline point.

MALE. Length about 7 mm.; wing 7.2 mm.; antenna about 26 mm.

Rostrum very reduced, yellow; palpi black; ventral part of head yellow, greatly produced. Antennae of male very long, exceeding three times the wing; scape yellow basally, darkened at tip, pedicel brown, flagellum dark brown; flagellar segments very long, especially the outer ones; vestiture except on basal segments very reduced to virtually lacking. Head above gray; anterior vertex very broad.

Pronotum brownish gray, lateral ends of scutellum more yellowed. Mesonotum almost uniformly dark grayish brown, the praescutal stripes only a trifle darker than the gray interspaces. Pleura dark grayish brown. Halteres obscure brownish yellow, base of stem narrowly yellow. Legs

with fore coxae brown, remaining coxae yellowed; trochanters yellow, fore and middle pairs very long; femora obscure yellow, narrowly darkened at tips; tibiae brown, tips darker; tarsi brown, more intensively so outwardly. Wings very weakly darkened, unpatterned except for the darker brown stigma; veins dark brown, some heavier and more distinct. Veins, with the exception of costa, glabrous. Venation: *Sc* relatively long, *Sc*₁ ending shortly before level of fork of the long *Rs*, *Sc*₂ near its tip; vein *R*₃ slightly oblique, about equal in length to the costal distance between it and *R*₁₊₂; basal section of *M*₃ very short, *m* correspondingly lengthened; vein *Cu* conspicuously shirred at *m-cu*; Anal cells very broad.

Abdomen, including hypopygium, dark brown. Male hypopygium with the basistyle simple, narrowed outwardly. Dististyles terminal, united at base; outer style a gently curved club, scabrous on outer half, terminating in a recurved yellow spine; inner style a little longer, very strongly narrowed on outer fourth. Phallosome with a black rodlike structure on either side, articulated with the unusually long interbase, this enlarged on proximal third, thence narrowed very gradually into a hairlike point.

Holotype, ♂, Salkhola, Pauri Garhwal, Kumaon, 4240 feet, August 22, 1958 (Schmid).

Rhabdomastix (Rhabdomastix) himalayensis is very different from the two previously described Indian species of the typical subgenus, *R. (R.) nilgirica* Alexander and *R. (R.) schmidiana* Alexander, the latter differing in the venation, the former in its conspicuously patterned wings. The unusually glabrous wing veins of the present fly are noteworthy.

***Rhabdomastix (Sacandaga) almorae* new species**

Size small (wing 4 mm. or less); general coloration of head and thorax gray, the praescutum with indications of a pair of pale brown stripes; legs brownish black; wings relatively narrow, membrane weakly darkened; macrotrichia of veins reduced in number; *Sc* relatively long, cell 2nd *A* narrow; male hypopygium with the outer half of the interbase a long pale blade.

MALE. Length about 3.5 mm.; wing 3.8 mm.

FEMALE. Length about 4–4.2 mm.; wing 4 mm.

Rostrum gray; palpi black. Antennae black, short; flagellar segments oval, a little shorter than their verticils; in the type male the antennae are broken, mounted on a microscope slide, the proximal three flagellar segments incompletely fused. Head gray.

Pronotum and mesonotum clear light gray, the praescutum with vague indications of two pale brown intermediate stripes. Pleura gray, dorso-pleural membrane paler. Halteres with stem dusky, knobs more whitened. Legs with coxae and trochanters brownish yellow; femora dark brown, restrictedly paler at bases; tibiae and tarsi brownish black; tibia with an unusually long and stout apical seta that strongly simulates a tibial spur.

Wings relatively narrow; membrane weakly darkened, the preareolar and costal fields more brownish yellow; stigmal region vaguely more darkened; veins brown, those at wing base slightly more yellowed. Macrotrichia of veins sparse, with a few scattered trichia on outer two-thirds of R_5 and M_{1+2} , none on R or Sc . Venation: Sc relatively long, Sc_1 ending nearly opposite midlength of Rs , Sc_2 apparently lacking; R_{2+3+4} about one-fourth longer than the gently arcuated R_4 ; m and basal section of M_3 subequal or the latter shorter; $m-cu$ at near midlength of M_{3+4} ; vein Cu_2 extending to some distance beyond $m-cu$; cell $2nd A$ relatively narrow.

Abdomen dark brown, in the male the ninth segment still darker, styli brown. Ovipositor with cerci very long and slender, the outer third gently upcurved. Male hypopygium with the outer dististyle relatively slender, apical point stout; appressed spicules over most of outer surface; inner style very broad, the short narrow apex with a single long bristle, with shorter setae on disk and outer margin. Interbase a little longer than the outer dististyle, constricted beyond base, the outer half slightly expanded into a long pale blade, the tip acute.

Holotype, ♂, Bagheswar, Almora, Kumaon, 3200 feet, September 23, 1958 (Schmid). Allotopotype, ♀, and paratopotype, ♀, pinned with type.

Rhabdomastix (Sacandaga) almorae is generally similar to other small-sized regional members of the subgenus, including *R. (S.) emodicola* Alexander and *R. (S.) teriensis* Alexander, and in the details of structure of the male hypopygium, particularly the interbase.